

CUBA.

A Proclamation to the People of the Cinco Villas District.

Valmaseda Acknowledges the Sure Straits of the Spaniards.

Executive Advice to the Loyalists—What the Rebels Reply.

HAVANA, March 28, 1875. The *Diario de la Marina* publishes a proclamation by the Captain General addressed to the people of the Cinco Villas district.

Valmaseda says: "The inscription is of the same character now as in the beginning—a fight between civilization and barbarism. The insurgents in less than two months have completely destroyed forty plantations and burned several ranches and settlements.

THE DANGER OF ANNIHILATION—THE KING OF CUBA. "You rob you, destroy your houses and leave your families homeless. Society is threatened, and it is the duty of all to save it; some with their wealth, others by availing the troops of the government, or by furnishing such aid as they can to the government. Even the ladies can help with bandages and lint for the wounded.

"A SUPREME EFFORT" NEEDED. "Let all unite in one supreme effort to end the evil which threatens all, and society will soon see its troubles diminish and rebellion will again retreat to its rugged mountains, where pursuit and hunger will soon finish it.

A CALL TO REPENTANCE. "Rebels who repent can still obtain pardon. Those who remain obstinate in their criminal career will be surprised by death, sooner or later.

"Loyal men and rebels have had opportunities heretofore to know my system of command in Cuba. Its purpose ever was to protect the good and untruly pursue the bad.

"This policy will be continued so long as I govern this island in the name of the King."

REBELS REPLY TO THE ROYALTY. An official report states that the insurgents appeared at Las Lajas on Wednesday last. They were immediately pursued by five Spanish columns and compelled to retreat to the Canid Rodriguez plantation, where several were killed.

On Thursday they were again encountered at the Delgado rancho, and lost five killed. The damage done by this raid was limited to some four plantations, where no resistance was offered.

EASTER HOLIDAYS. The holidays have been observed as usual in Havana, and passed off quietly.

SPAIN. PROVINCIAL IMPROVEMENT BY THE CARLIST LEVIES—THE CARRERA SECESSION MOVEMENT PROGRESSING RAPIDLY FOR ALFONSO—WHAT THE FRIENDS OF THE PRETENDER SAY.

LONDON, March 28, 1875. It is reported from Estella that deputies from the four provinces occupied by the Carlists have met to consider the request of Don Carlos for contributions, and have replied that "the country is exhausted, fresh sacrifices are impossible, and that Don Carlos ought to procure funds abroad."

This they obstinately maintained, notwithstanding Don Carlos threatened to retire from Spain. CARLISTS FORTIFYING WITH THE ALFONSOISTS. There have been additional instances of the fraternization of the Carlist and government troops on the banks of the Orre. In one of the Carlist camps placards headed "Viva peace, the fueros and General Cabrera," have been posted.

The Spanish government announces that six Carlist generals, three colonels, and many other officers have entered France and declared their adhesion to King Alfonso.

THE PRETENDER'S PENALTIES AGAINST CARRERA SECESSIONISTS. Despatches from Madrid report that Don Carlos has ordered persons found reading Cabrera's manifesto to be shot.

WHAT IS SAID AT SANTANDER. A telegram from Santander asserts, on the other hand, that the hope of settling the war by a convention is fast dying out.

General Loma is expected there to meet a threatened invasion of the province.

Don Carlos, with sixteen battalions and artillery, is marching on Ramales, twenty-five miles from Santander.

A SPANISH INDEMNITY PAID TO GERMANY. The English and French troops left Japan on the 24 of March.

INDUSTRY AND COINAGE. The annual exhibition at Osaka opened March 1. A new silver coinage is to be issued by the trade dollar, is about to be issued by the mint.

A "HUND" SPECULATION EXPOSED. At the end of last year a plan was adopted for the construction of new harbor works, docks, &c., in Yokohama.

The scheme was supported by the British Minister and was on the point of being executed, when at the last moment investigation showed that the works proposed would result in no public benefit, but was a private speculation for the benefit of individual foreigners.

The orders were countermanded and the chief engineer of the project was dropped from the Japanese service.

THE MEXICAN EXCURSION. THE PROPOSED VISIT OF SENATORS AND THEIR FRIENDS TO OUR REPUBLICAN NEIGHBOR ENTIRELY DEVOID OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE—COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1875. The Senatorial excursion to Mexico is entirely a personal affair, and the State Department has assured the Mexican Minister that it has no political significance whatever, either immediate or remote. It was projected months ago, and as the United States steamer Despatch is in commission and was to proceed South this spring, the Secretary of the Navy, as a matter of courtesy, tendered Senator Cameron, who is Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations and projector of this excursion, the accommodations of that vessel.

Senator Cameron, who is accompanied by his wife, number twenty ladies and gentlemen, Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania; Tom Scott, Ben Perry Moore and ex-Governor J. E. Brown, of Georgia, being among the civilians invited. Most of the party leave here to-morrow morning, in palace cars, for New Orleans, where all who are going will take the United States steamer Despatch and proceed to Vera Cruz and thence to the city of Mexico.

Tom Scott says that the trip has no business significance; that he was invited months ago and did not think he could spare the time, but went because he believes it will be recreation and agreeable to his wife, who accompanies him. Minister Foster is from Indiana, and he has urged Senator Morton to come on account of his health. The Mexican Minister has given Senator Cameron a number of personal letters of introduction to the prominent officials and citizens of the country, and wishes more Americans would visit Mexico, believing that it would remove prejudice and establish friendly relations between the two countries.

The report that the Senators are to inspect the Mexican army, which the soldiers of the Mexican war are interested, has no foundation in fact. Colonel Mack, of the War Department, is officially assigned to the charge of all soldiers' ceremonies, and has made several trips to Mexico, to see that the grounds are kept in good order.

Secretary Foster and Mr. Weston are to accompany the party; but after the unfavorable criticism in the press, he thought it best not to give the excursion the semblance of a political character to the excursion.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. THE SWATARA AT HOBART TOWN. HOBART TOWN, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, Feb. 9, 1875. The United States steamer Swatara, Captain Chandler, arrived on Saturday 90 from Chatham Island, off St. Paul Harbor. She will sail again next week. All on board are well.

VENEZUELA.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT MARACAIBO CLOSED BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

[HERALD SPECIAL DESPATCH BY CABLE FROM ST. THOMAS.] ST. THOMAS, W. I., March 28, 1875. Via Havana. Special Herald advices from Venezuela, received at this port, supply the following intelligence:—President A. Guzman Blanco, of this Republic, has closed the Custom House at Maracaibo and transferred the business of the collection of duties for that port to Porto Cabello.

CHINA AND JAPAN. SUCCESSFUL FINANCING BY THE VICE-ROY OF CANTON—THE SPANISH-CUBA COOLIE TRAFFIC CONDEMNED BY A COMMISSION—THE YOUNG "BROTHER OF THE SUN" IN GREAT SORROW—THE OSAKA CONFERENCE TERMINATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28, 1875. The steamer Vasco de Gama brings the following news:—

CHINA. HONG KONG, Feb. 27. } AND SHANGHAI, Feb. 28, 1875. The Viceroy of Canton's proposed foreign loan has been taken in hand by the central government and just negotiated at Shanghai with the Oriental Bank Corporation, which has advanced \$3,000,000 taels.

It is a private transaction, and no bonds have been issued.

THE DEATH OF THE STEAMSHIP JAPAN. Many dead bodies of Chinese have been taken from the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship Japan, all of which were kept under water by money fastened about them.

THE CUBA COOLIE TRAFFIC CONDEMNED. The report of the Chinese Commissioners sent to Cuba to examine into the condition of the coolies has been completed. It is strongly adverse to the system pursued by the Cuban authorities.

WORK ON THE FOO CHOW TELEGRAPH LINE CONTINUES SUSPENDED. REMOVALS FROM THE CAPITAL. There have been continued rumors from Peking pointing to public disturbances, but nothing as yet has been known of an interruption of the arrangement in regard to state affairs.

It is generally agreed upon by the highest authorities.

PRINCE KUNG'S POSITION AT COURT. Prince Chun, father of the new Emperor, has received his position as president of the Imperial Household Department. It has been known that he had been dismissed from his position as president of the Imperial Household Department.

It is announced that he will continue in mourning for three years.

JAPAN. THE OSAKA CONFERENCE TERMINATED. TOKIO, March 28, 1875. The Osaka Conference has terminated, and the participants have returned to their usual places of residence.

These meetings are understood to have been organized by the influence of Ukiyo Jostimmi Satsuma, the Secretary of the Interior, recently distinguished for having conducted the negotiations on the subject of Formosa, at Peking. The purpose is solely to reconcile differences between leading public men, former officials, and others, with the view to bringing back into the direct service of the country certain able men who had been temporarily estranged. Almost every leading member of the government has been present at some time during the gathering. Much curiosity among both natives and foreigners, and the British consular authorities, was aroused by the meeting, and a detailed explanation, which it was not possible to give.

THE RESULT. The conference is a partial accomplishment of the desired end. Some of the important assistants have already returned to the capital and a few of those who had not yet returned have been received personally by the Mikado, which fact points to their early resumption of duties among the members of the government.

The scheme was supported by the British Minister and was on the point of being executed, when at the last moment investigation showed that the works proposed would result in no public benefit, but was a private speculation for the benefit of individual foreigners.

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WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1875. LOUISIANA'S INCREASING BURDEN—CIRCUIT JUDGE WOOD NOT PERMITTED BY LAW TO TEMPORARILY FILL THE VACANT DISTRICT BENCH—THE PRESIDENT AND THE "COURTESY OF THE SENATE."

It would seem as if the very genius of evil has drawn a charmed circle about Louisiana, to prevent those of good will from doing anything to even partially relieve the State of its troubles. As it has been decided the President had no right to fill the vacancy of District Judge in that State during the recess of Congress, the next hope was that Judge Wood, the Circuit Judge, could under existing laws designate and appoint another District Judge in his Circuit to fulfil the duties of the office; but it is now contended, also decided by the Attorney General, that section 651 of the Revised Statutes does not confer that authority, as the law is based upon the fact that the office is already filled and the Judge is prevented by disability from holding any stated or appointed term of his District Court.

The next section, 692, contemplates the presence of a Judge unable to attend to the accumulation of his duties of business, so it would appear that the most important interests of the State are to be postponed until the meeting of Congress in December next. The President says he was most deeply impressed with the importance of selecting a man as Durell's successor who was not only fitted for the office, but one who would not retrieve the honor of the district and command the confidence and respect of all classes in Louisiana. The same stories repeated in executive sessions of the Senate were brought to his notice while the nomination of Pardee was pending, and he personally investigated all of them to ascertain if he should withdraw the nomination. The more he investigated the more firm he became in his conviction that Pardee was worthy of the position, and that the stories were maliciously circulated to injure him. It appeared somewhat remarkable to him that the Senator from that State should display so much zeal for the purity of the ermine of the United States District Judge of Louisiana, but had failed to discover the usefulness of the nominee for the office of State Judge, to which position he had been twice elected. "It is not surprising, then," said a prominent official, "that the President should have retained such Senatorial tyranny, and left to those who are willing to take it the obloquy of fastening greater financial burdens on the people of Louisiana."

COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO ON THE BORDER. TROUBLES—AMERICANS AND EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN BRIGANDAGE—ENFORCED STOICISM AS A POLICY.

As Secretary Fish is absent it is impossible to anticipate what measures will be taken to protect the Texan frontier from further incursions of the outlaws and bandit infesting both sides of the Brazos. The frequency of these raids has been the subject of extensive diplomatic correspondence between the State Department and the Mexican government. A few weeks after Postmaster General Jewett entered upon his duties he had occasion to officially call attention to interference by Mexicans with our mail service, and asked what could be done to prevent a recurrence of these troubles. The Secretary of State informed him that the Mexican government complained of depredations committed on its soil by Americans, accompanied with such evidence as to make the charge appear reasonable. It was his impression that lawless men of both countries were engaged in these predatory raids. The Mexican government was anxious to give the needed protection, but as often as troops were sent to the locality infested the banditti would have fled, and it was as impossible for that government as it was for our own to protect so long a stretch of frontier with the few troops at the disposal of the commanders on either side of the river. It was a difficult question and one in which the correspondence seemed to show that Mexico had as much right to complain of our dereliction as we had to accuse the Mexican government of permitting the outlaws to disturb the peace of the people on the American side. The Mexican Minister, Señor Mariscal, says that it is certain that the border troubles are as much the work of Americans as Mexicans, who frequently raid upon the Texan settlers disguised as Indians and Mexicans, and in discussing the remedy, he said that people who live in a malarial country could not expect to escape the disease incident to that section. It was impossible for Mexico to keep a standing army along the border to prevent the raids from the Texas side. So, too, he did not see why the United States should be put to the enormous expense of keeping its border alive with cavalry. It was to be deeply regretted that this was the condition of affairs, but both sides suffered alike, and it was the misfortune of those who chose to live in so exposed a region that they should be at the mercy of reckless outlaws.

It is said that the more daring of the parties engaged in these frequent raids are ex-Confederate soldiers, who, ruined by the war and deprived of the support of false labor, prefer the life they are leading to earning an honest livelihood.

THE STOPPAGE OF THE FRENCH IMPORTATION OF HORSES FROM EAST PRUSSIA—A GENERAL ORDER OF THE EMPEROR'S COUNCIL AND ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

In the Herald of the 15th inst. there was printed a short despatch from London announcing that a special from Berlin said:—"A large consignment of horses, purchased by French dealers in East Prussia, was recently stopped in transit at the Berlin depot." Yesterday the State Department received from our Consul General at Berlin a despatch announcing that the Emperor's Council had passed an ordinance forbidding the exportation of horses from any part of the empire, and to remain in force indefinitely. This official information, communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury by the State Department, has been the subject of serious consideration, not only in official but diplomatic circles, and the opinion expressed is that the German government has reached the conclusion that it may need for its artillery and cavalry force all the horses in that country, and that the order means something more than merely preventing French agents from purchasing for the use of the forces of the Republic. The fact that such an order has been so recently promulgated leads those acquainted with the situation in Europe to anticipate news of serious import.

NATIONAL MEDALS TO BE STRUCK FOR MERITORIOUS BRAVERY IN SAVING LIFE AT SEA. Congress at its last session ordered that three classes of gold medals should be immediately provided, the designs for which have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the dies will at once be made, under the direction of Dr. Linderman, Chief Director of the Mint.

The design for the medal to be presented to Captain Jared Crandall and others for saving the lives of a number of the unfortunate passengers on the steamship Metis. The second design is for the life-saving medal of the first class, to be presented only to those who have shown extreme and heroic daring in saving the lives of others at sea where there is lesser danger than that which would merit a medal of the first class.

SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BANK. THE MISFEITANCE CAUSED BY THE PANIC OF 1873. PORTVILLE, Pa., March 28, 1875. The following notice of suspension was placed on the doors of the Ashland Savings Bank yesterday, at Ashland, in this county:—

Since the panic of 1873 the United States of this bank have been taxed to their utmost. This institution, which was organized in 1854, and has since that time been engaged in the business of saving, has been unable to meet the demands of its depositors, and is therefore suspended.

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THE DANGER OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

POPULAR APPREHENSIONS OF DISASTER—THE WATER RISING—LOSSES OF PROPERTY IMMINENT—LOCAL FLOODING OF LOCKHAVEN.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., March 28, 1875. The people of this section of the country are turning their eyes apprehensively to the situation of the threatened valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, between this city and Northumberland. It is one of the most beautiful stretches of mountain, river and lowland to be found anywhere in America, far out-rivaling in magnificence the more noted Valley of Wyoming, on the East Branch, which has been so recently devastated by the late heavy rains.

The West Branch, rising in Clearfield county, sweeps with a great, but graceful, northward curve through an extremely mountainous region before it reaches the Bald Eagle valley at Lockhaven, and runs thence nearly an easterly course until it bends sharply around the east of Bald Eagle mountain, and, running southward, joins the North Branch at Northumberland. Along this historical valley are situated the handsome and prosperous cities of Williamsport, Lockhaven, Jersey Shore, Watsonstown, Muncy, Milton, Lewisburg, besides many populous and thriving towns.

PROMONCTIONS OF GREAT DANGER. Between Glen Union and Williamsport, just above this city, an immense glacier, which is ten miles long, and the ice is piled up twenty-five feet. Such a vast formation of ice has never been known before in the West Branch. All the mountain streams are pouring forth great volumes of water, and this, combined with the melting of the snow, must send a disastrous flood through the Susquehanna Valley. At Glen Union and other points many million feet of logs are embedded in the ice masses, which not only assist the inundation to overwhelm the surrounding property, but will be carried away, causing a heavy loss. J. B. Gray, a prominent lumber dealer, states that at least \$25,000 worth of lumber will be lost at Glen Union. On Friday there was a warm rain in Clearfield county, which was followed yesterday by a thunder storm. By these storms the flood was increased six feet in height in that section of country.

THE RIVER RISING. The river has been slowly rising all day. The people are apprehensive that the whole lower part of Lockhaven will be flooded, and the destruction to property greater than during the memorable inundation of 1855. The village of Lockhaven, which was recently overflowed, is again menaced. Above Morningside the river is full of logs, while all through the mass are thousands of sawlogs. This morning the river extends as far up as Spring Garden Mills. At Lockhaven the bridge escaped with but slight damage, but the Fenwick house, which was recently washed out, the loss is considerable. It is feared that the second overflow will cause still greater destruction.

FATAL DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES. The rapidly rising and turbulent waters have caused destruction elsewhere. The costly bridge between Milton and Williamsport, which has been swept away, and it is authentically reported that two men and a child were drowned. They were on the bridge when it was destroyed, and fell into the stream.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DELUGE. It is expected that before midnight the city will be overwhelmed. The people residing along the river are preparing to leave their homes. Mayor J. W. Smith has just received a despatch from Glen Union to the effect that the enormous ice blocks at that point are moving down the river, and that a great many lives and property will be lost. Considerable damage has occurred along the banks of the stream. As your correspondent writes that numbers of persons are going toward the Susquehanna to watch the progress of the breaking up of the ice, which is now in a high stage of danger, and that many persons are being taken to the city, it is not surprising that the people are preparing to leave their homes.

THE WATER AGAIN RISING AT WILKESBARRE—PART OF THE CITY INUNDATED. WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 28, 1875. The water has risen three feet since yesterday. It is again cut off, but there has been no communication made on the gorges. At the same rate the water will rise two feet more through the night. The thaw was not as rapid to-day as yesterday and to-night it is cloudy and threatens rain. The Stickney Club have succeeded in digging out their boat house, which was jammed in the ice near the bridge, and have removed it to a place of safety.

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